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detailed description, based on personal observation, of the efficient methods of dealing with vagrants in Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland. After seeing the system employed on the Continent, in successful operation for more than twenty years, and after long experience as a member of the Poor Law Commission in England, the author is convinced that the prolonged disciplinary and reformatory measures, used in the detention colonies and labor houses of the Continent, are the best remedy for this social parasitism.

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*Efforts for Social Betterment among Negro Americans.* A Social Study Made by Atlanta University, under the Patronage of the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund. Edited by W. C. BURGHARDT DUBoIS. (Atlanta University Publication No. 14.) Atlanta, Ga.: The Atlanta University Press, 1909. 8vo, pp. 136. 75 cents.

The study deals mainly with benevolent efforts for the social betterment of American Negroes, such as the church, school, philanthropy, general charity, women's clubs, old folks' homes, orphanages, hospitals, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., refuges for women, social, literary, and art clubs, literature and newspapers, libraries, day nurseries, social settlements, kindergartens, and civic reform. The review concludes that the evolution is in the right direction, and that colored people are becoming more interested in practical work for their own social uplift, and are also to an increasing extent bearing the cost of the work. Its most obvious suggestion is the development and support of the institutional church, the Negro school, women's clubs, art and literature and civic reform, as a most inviting field for philanthropy.

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*Men versus the Man.* Being a Correspondence between ROBERT RIVES LAMONTE (Socialist) and H. L. MENCKEN (Individualist). New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1910. 8vo, pp. 247. \$1.35 net.

This little volume, as its title indicates, contains a series of letters exchanged between the authors on the subject of socialism, each writer contributing six letters. The correspondence is well written and furnishes entertaining and suggestive reading to anyone interested in the present-day socialist movement. Its chief characteristic, however, consists in its being fairly representative of the views of the ultra-radical and ultra-conservative in modern society.

The arguments adduced in favor of socialism are based on the theory of Surplus-Value, which is conjoined with the labor theory of value, and a teleological conception of evolution. The individualistic arguments intended to show the impracticability of socialism are based on the assumption of the genetic, mental, and temperamental inequalities among human beings.